



Sales at Vendue.

Every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,
gross, or single one.
October 6.

Just Published,

BY COTTON AND STEWART,

And for sale at their Store,

(Price One Dollar.)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

O. R.

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price
one dollar.

ALMANAC's

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or
single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS &
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send
for their copies, especially those who have
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Has Received,

100 half boxes Roufett's CL-

GARS, warranted of the very first quality
and full contents.

Real Maccou's Snuff,

Rappee do Coarse and Fine,

20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,

20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, is

and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual,

of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE-

RIES, for sale.

December 21.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street

Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads

and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England

Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-

skullan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half,

and quart chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-

edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dip-

per in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings

in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hide, a quantity of

Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens'

Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages

of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia

Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens

Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nan-

keens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing

and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse

Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vi-

negar, 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons

Peruvian Hemp, &c. &c.

LIBBY & CARNE,

Have just received a considerable part of their
importation of HARDWARE, and the re-
sidue is daily expected from Baltimore,
which they offer for sale, on as reasonable
terms as any other house, for cash, or to
punctual customers. They have just re-
ceived,

A quantity of warranted new & 1st
quality Clover & Timothy Seed.

They constantly keep

Bar Iron, Plates, Nail Rods,
Hoop Iron, Steel of different kinds, Pot Me-
tal, Wool and Cotton Cards, Cut Nails and
Brads.

They have also on hand,

A quantity of Firkin Butter.

February 23.

Valuable Property for Sale.

The subscriber offers at pri-
vate Sale 51 acres of LAND, lying on the
public road 3 miles above Waterford, the
dwelling and other Houses comfortable, the
stand good for public business. Also, the
reversion of 153 acres adjoining the above—
Also, two Wood Lots on the Short Hill—Al-
so, a Mill-Seat on a good stream, 28 feet fall,
within one mile of the above—On this pro-
perty 3000 dollars has been expended in a
way which would very much accommodate a
person who would wish to finish a very com-
pleat Mill.

Isaac Hough.

Feb. 23.

TWENTY FIRST DAY'S DRAWING
OF THE

Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

No. 7517, a prize of 750 dols.

10283 first drawn blank 400 dollars, *8908

150 dollars, 12586, 17526, prizes 75 dollars

each, one 20 dollars, 26 of 10 dollars.

Present gain of the wheel 21,144 dollars.

Next drawing takes place this afternoon.

Present price of Tickets \$ 12.

For sale by

R. GRAY.

* Sold by R. Gray.

February 23.

NOTICE.

AN advertisement appeared in the Alex-
andria paper on or about the month of
March, 1807, signed by John Thomas Rick-
etts, William Newton, and John Mills, jun.
mentioning that the copartnership of Rick-
etts, Newton & Co. was dissolved, and desir-
ing all persons indebted to said copartnership
to make payment, and those who had claims
to make application to William Newton, as
he was authorised to settle the affairs of said
firm, or words to that effect—

Now be it known, that for good and weighty
reasons I do hereby withdraw the authori-
sation from William Newton, to collect the
debts and settle the affairs of the firm of Rick-
etts, Newton & Co. and I prohibit any per-
son or persons indebted to the copartnership
of Ricketts, Newton and Co. from making pay-
ment to William Newton or to John Thomas
Ricketts, jointly or severally; and that any
person or persons who shall make any pay-
ment or settlement with William Newton or
John Thomas Ricketts, with both or either of
them, jointly or severally, will act at their
own risk and peril.

John Mills, jun.

February 20.

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.

B. Hill & J. Ball

INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and
its vicinity that they have commenced the
above business, and from their practical
knowledge hope to meet with a share of pa-
tronage from a generous public. They pledge
themselves to execute such orders as they
may be favored with in a satisfactory manner.
They will furnish materials measured in the
wall, or lay them by the thousand, at a
suit their employers. Where they are re-
quested to furnish materials they will be of
the first quality.

February 17.

SALE.

Pursuant to an arbitration will be sold on the
eighth of March next, at 11 o'clock
The HOUSE and LOT of Capt. De Butts
on Dr. De Butts's farm, for ready money on-
ly. The house contains four rooms, and is
well cellared—the lot four square acres. Dr.
De Butts will warrant the title. Dr. Elisha
De Butts will superintend the sale for his brother.

February 16.

co9t*

JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King

Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and

the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-
ence of persons, distinguished by their great-
ness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone

" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-
ness,

" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarg-
ed and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak
of the diligence, good sense, and good inten-
tions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate
him sincerely on the success of this particular
work. We announce this edition, because the
alterations and additions are so considerable,
that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here
selected, and the judicious reflections which
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail
to make the best impressions, and to produce
the best effects, on all who read them with at-
tention. The present edition of this excel-
lent publication, which has been long known
and commended, is enlarged by the addition
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly
one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the tenth and last edi-
tion of this valuable work. The improve-
ments made in it, will appear from the author's
advertisement. We can only add to this ac-
count of the present useful volume, our hope
that it will be extensively circulated among
our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal,

for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved
form, we find the facts unquestionable and
highly interesting—the style correct and neat
—and the general tendency of the work such
as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-
cially to young readers, who love entertain-
ment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable
collection, has anticipated the commendation
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-
cation of more than seventy remarkable char-
acters, many striking examples are exhibited
which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may
contribute to arrest the careless and wander-
ing; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and
to convince or discountenance those who have
been unhappily led to oppose the highest
truths."

Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.

Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-

Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-

Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-

dia.

October 21

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he

manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-

factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for

distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE

SHEET IRON STOVES and STOVE

PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK ei-

ther for Ships or Buildings, done in the best

manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS
in all its branches is carried on under the di-
rection of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER,
who has had many years experience, and as a
workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-
founder business is a partnership, application
must be made to William Fletcher, who will
undertake to make GRATES handsomely
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-
tern or price, and will execute the work in the
very best and neatest manner and on the most
reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper,

Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

LOST,

A CHECK, drawn by Mr. Isaac Gibson,
in favor of the subscriber, for \$100—No. 64,
and dated 22d instant—payable at the bank of
otomac—Payment is stopped at bank, and
it are cautioned hereby from receiving it.

William S. Moore.

February 24.

3t

CHARLES SLADE

HAS JUST IMPORTED

A general assortment of Hardware.

He keeps, as usual, a good supply of Bar-
iron—Plow-Plates—Nail-Rods—Hoop Iron—
Steel—Pot-Metal—Cotton and Wool Cards—
Looking-Glasses—Gunpowder, &c.

Has likewise for Sale,

A few barrels of Herrings and Whiskey—
Also, a quantity of Butter in small kegs, suit-
able for the West-India market.

February 24.

3t

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately
occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the
corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Watts.

Jan. 2.

Black River Lottery.

NO. 2

Authorised by an Act of the LEGISLATURE
of the State of NEW YORK, for the purpose
of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

MANAGERS—

THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, WM.

HENDRESON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE,

and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000	is	\$30,000
1	20,000	20,000
2	10,000	20,000
2	5,000	10,000
2	2,000	4,000
5	1,000	5,000
11	500	5,500
40	200	8,000
100	100	10,000
150	50	7,500
400	20	8,000
10,300	10	103,000

11,014 Prizes. 231,000

21,936 Blanks.

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a
prize.—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.
Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion
of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing is en-

titled to \$1,000

do. 10th do. 1,000

do. 15th do. 2,000

do. 20th do. 1,000

do. 25th do. 5,000

do. 30th do. 1,000

do. 35th do. 10,000

do. 45th do. 20,000

The managers will commence drawing in
the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday
in April next, and will continue to draw 600
Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for
sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street,
Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and
late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange
for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as a
bove examined free of expence.

Present price of Ticket \$8 50.

R. GRAY.

Feb. 6.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,
LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the Wash-
ington Tavern, LEESBURG, where he is
prepared with every thing necessary for the
accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies
who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay
and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and
engaged a careful, attentive and honest host-
ler, he flatters himself that, by his unremit-
ted attention, together with the diligence,
care, and activity of his servants, he will be
able to render his customers the most perfect
satisfaction in his line.

A. B. The house is in much better con-
dition than formerly, for the accommodation
of travellers,

James Dawson.

Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

MONDAY, Feb. 13.

DEBATE.

On the following resolution offered by Mr. Giles.

Resolved, That the several laws laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, be repealed on the 4th of March next, except to Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and that provision be made by law for prohibiting all commercial intercourse with those nations and their dependencies, and the importation of any article into the United States, the growth, produce or manufacture of either of the said nations or of the dominions of either of them.

MR. GILES. Mr. President—In times of great public trial and difficulty, when a proposition deeply affecting the character and the interests of the nation is presented for adoption, an indispensable obligation is imposed upon its author, to state the considerations upon which it is founded. Under this impression, I shall now proceed to make as full and as frank a development of my inducements in moving the present resolution, as may consist with the ordinary limits of discussion.

It is a circumstance greatly to be regretted, sir, by every good man, that as our dangers and difficulties are increasing and pressing upon us, our divisions of opinion respecting the proper course to be pursued in relation to them, appear to be increasing in the same proportion. This probably arises, in a great degree, from the unfortunate state of mind, produced by collisions in argument. Gentlemen are in the habit of bending their whole thoughts upon the discovery, not only of arguments for fortifying their own opinions, but for repelling the different opinions of their friends. If this habit of reflection could be reversed—if each gentleman could prevail upon himself to give full weight to the arguments, to respect more the opinions and motives of his friends, and to doubt more the infallibility of his own, it is scarcely possible to believe, that when an union of interests is admitted by all, but that some point of union in the measures to promote those interests might be found and agreed upon. And may we not be permitted to hope, sir, when the fatal consequences of division are so obvious to all, that the urgency of our difficulties will produce this state of reflection?—Amidst all these difficulties, it is fortunate, however, that there is one point in which we are all united. That is resistance to foreign aggressions. It is true, no vote upon that point, specifically, has yet been taken in this house; but in the other house it has, after much discussion and great deliberation, and the result was as near unanimity as could be expected upon any occasion involving so many considerations.—The only points of difference now to be adjusted and compromised, relate to the extent of the resistance, and the mode of its application.

The resolution I have had the honor to submit, is brought forward solely in reference to those points; and is dictated by that spirit of concession and conciliation, which I have taken the liberty of recommending to others, and which, in my judgment, is imperiously demanded by the present critical situation of our affairs.

I am fully sensible, Mr. President, of the high responsibility incurred by moving the present resolution; and I do know, that when nothing is left us but a choice of those difficulties, it is much easier to criticise any expedient that may be chosen, than to devise and present a better for consideration. But, sir, it should be recollected, that merely to criticise or find fault, when no expedient is left us altogether free from objection, is the most subordinate office that genius can perform, and at the same time it is the least honorable for the individual, and the most unprofitable to the nation and to the people. I make this observation, not with a view of deterring gentlemen from bringing forward any fair objections to the resolution under consideration, but merely to remind them that I shall consider the task unaccomplished, until they present some substitute better calculated to save the honor and protect the interests of the nation;

and when this is done, I will readily pay them the tribute of superior wisdom, and unite with them with the most fervent devotion.

The resolution before you, sir, is not the one of my choice, nor the one by which I could wish my responsibility could be tested. It is the offspring of conciliation and of great concession on my part. I feel, sir, in common with my fellow citizens, a great repugnance to war. I think the dreadful resort should only be made in a case of self defence. I protest against war merely for the purposes of conquest, or aggrandizement; but in my opinion, war is amply justified in the existing crisis.

In my judgment, if the public sentiment could be brought to support them, wisdom would dictate the combined measures of the embargo, non-intercourse and war. I have no doubt, but that their combined influence would be the most efficacious in meeting and subduing the crisis; but, sir, very few gentlemen, I believe, have brought their minds up to this state of energy; and perhaps, in the present state of the public mind, distracted and drawn by various delusions as it is, from the real source of our injuries, the experiment might be deemed a rash one; even if it could be obtained. I have, however, so much confidence in the good sense and patriotism of the people; and in the efficacy of these measures, that I will briefly state their probable effects for the consideration of the people; and I am the more disposed to do so, because I believe the time is not past, but fast approaching, when the whole energy of the nation must be called forth to save what we have left of our honor, independence, and dearest interests. These would be the obvious effects of the combined influence of the measures suggested. Embargo would deprive our real enemy of many of our productions, which I believe to be indispensable to his prosperity in many respects. Non-intercourse would deprive him of our market for his surplus manufactures, an operation not less injurious to him than the other, whilst war could be made to retort upon him some of the evils of his own injustice. I would present nothing of value to him on the ocean, to whet his cupidity, and stimulate him to a perseverance in the war. I would front him on the ocean with empty destructive ships, brave and hardy defenders of them, and rusty iron guns. If he achieved a conquest, it should be a conquest of hard knocks, whilst there should be nothing of value to gratify his cupidity or compensate his own losses.

I would at the same time seize upon his colonial possessions upon this continent. If the whole energy of the nation could be brought to act vigorously in this way, I will venture to predict, that in six months Great Britain will be brought to value our friendship as much as she would to deprecate our enmity. But, sir, while I would apply the scourge with one hand, I would with sincerity and good faith, hold out the olive branch with the other; my demands would be moderate, and within the limits of justice. And believe me, Mr. President, G. Britain would soon learn to make a choice. Whilst, sir, you would expose nothing of value to her, she would necessarily present to your spoliation a rich commerce, a commerce which the very object of her orders were intended to enlarge, and which she considers as almost indispensable to her national existence. Permit me, at the same time to express an opinion, that the whole British navy would be very far from affording a competent protection to this wide spread commerce. With respect to prejudices against the embargo, I would remark, that considering the zeal, ability, and artifice which have been employed to excite them, particularly in one section of the union, it is matter of surprise that the people have submitted to the privations, which have delusively ascribed to that measure, with no greater discontents than have been manifested by them; and the experiment has rather confirmed, than lessened my opinion of the patriotism of the people; but still, perhaps, so many prejudices have been excited, as to justify some relaxation in that respect. In that case, however, let- ters of marque and reprisal, and the invasion of Canada, ought in my judgment to have been substituted; war would then have been resorted to in a less efficient form, and the people upon the experiment, I have no doubt would regret the sacrifice; but the house of representatives has thought proper to reject that proposition, and the one now offered seems to be the next best calculated to save the honor and protect the rights and interests of the nation.

I have never relied so much on the coercive effects of the embargo as some gentlemen have done; and I have at all times been of opinion that preparations for more efficient measures should have been made to come in aid of, or to substitute, the embar-

go, whenever it should be ascertained that it had failed of its coercive objects. I was, notwithstanding, willing at the commencement of the present session to persevere in the system until the events which I anticipated should take place in Spain, and become known in G. Britain, and until the early proceedings in congress should be known there. It appeared to me that if a relaxation on the part of G. Britain, should not be coerced by the influence of these events combined, upon their first impression in G. Britain, all hope of a relaxation from the embargo alone would then be at an end, and that no other alternative would be left us but war. My sincere love of peace, and the little remaining hope of avoiding war, induced me at that time sternly to set my face against the repeal of the embargo; but I then thought, and still think, that at some period of this session some other measures ought to be resorted to, either with or without the embargo. That period is now arrived: submission cannot for a moment be taken into consideration. The decisive course of measures which I conceived were imperiously demanded by the existing circumstances of the country, are still more strongly called for by the contents of Mr. Canning's letter of the 22d of November last, to Mr. Pinkney. This letter I have heard represented as wholly unimportant. I view its contents in a very different light. I deem them highly important. They go to take away my last hope of peace. They go to satisfy my mind, that we have now no alternative but war. Submission is out of the question. Permit me to read an extract or two from that letter, upon which my opinion is founded. They will be found in pages 13, 14, of the last printed message of the President:

"The purpose of this letter is not to renew the discussion upon the subject of your proposal, but merely to clear up any misunderstanding which had existed between us in the course of that discussion. I cannot conclude it, however, without advert- ing shortly to that part of your letter, in which you argue that the failure of France, in the attempt to realize her gigantic project of the annihilation of the commerce of this country, removes all pretext for the continuance of the retaliatory system of G. Britain. Again,

"If the foundation of the retaliating system of Great Britain was, (as we contend it to have been) originally just, that system will be justifiably continued in force, not so long only as the decrees which produced it are mischievously operative, but until they are unequivocally abandoned, and, if it be thus consistent with justice to persevere in that system, it is surely no mean motive of policy for such perseverance, that a premature departure from it, while the enemy's original provocation remains unrepealed, might lead to false conclusions as to the efficacy of the decrees of France, and might hold out a dangerous temptation to that power to resort to the same system on any future occasion."

Here we find Mr. Canning, although in a tone somewhat different, not only confirming his rejection of the first and honorable overture made by Mr. Pinkney, for the revocation of the hostile orders, &c. &c. contained in his letter to Mr. Pinkney, of the 23d of September preceding, but we find him introducing the subject apparently for the purpose of preventing any similar overture under any circumstances, and expressly declaring that the orders shall continue in force not only so long as the French decrees shall be mischievously operative, but until they shall be unequivocally abandoned; and leaves a strong inference on my mind, that they are not to be abandoned on any terms; and, I believe, are intended to become the permanent law of the land. If this point were clearly ascertained, surely all America would eagerly unite in the war. But sir, I shall have occasion, again, in the course of the observations I propose to make, to remark further upon the contents of this letter. Although this resolution is not the one of my choice, & as gentlemen may now see, several points below the ground which in my judgment the best interests of the nation would authorize & require us to take, yet I will state some of the effects, which I presume, will flow from it, & which, under all circumstances, are the best that can now be obtained. It will put the destructive influence of the orders of council to the test of practical experiment, and thus settle for us the question of peace or war. It will be a resumption of our commerce with all nations except the belligerents having in force against us hostile orders or edicts, whilst it will be a continual protest against them. It will manifest our attention to the wishes and interests of our eastern friends, who will not be satisfied of the destructive effects of the orders in council upon their commerce, by any inferences drawn from the obvious meaning of those orders, but insist upon a

practical experiment upon them. Their vessels may be put in motion, and trade in all countries where they can trade, without compromising their own and their country's honor. It will demonstrate the necessity of putting the nation into a better state of defence, whilst it will postpone for a time the resort to war; in my judgment the moderate and only reason, now left us against belligerent aggressions. It will leave no chasm in our protest against the belligerent orders and edicts, and thus far save us from the disgrace of submission.

[Speech to be continued.]

MINUTES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23.

NON-INTERCOURSE.

The house again in committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill from the senate for interdicting commercial intercourse, &c.

Mr. Master's motion for striking out part of the 11th section being yet under consideration.

Mr. J. G. Jackson moved to strike out the whole of the section preceding the proviso, for the purpose of inserting the following amendment:

"If after G. Britain or France shall revoke such of their orders or decrees, laws, or edicts as violate the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the U. S. of which revocation the President of the U. S. shall give public notice by proclamation fixing the time which shall be at the expiration of fifty days from the date thereof, when the operation of this act and also of the act laying an embargo, &c. shall cease and determine; and the president of the U. S. shall at the expiration of the time limited in the said proclamation, issue letters of marque and reprisal against the nation which shall continue in force until the revocation of the laws, orders, or edicts against the commerce of the U. S."

The reason he assigned for it was not a hostility to the principle, but as the section now stood, it gave the President a discretionary power to judge of the time at which the commerce of the United States would be safe enough to warrant the withdrawing the embargo as relates to either power, &c.

Mr. Randolph called for a division of the question on striking out, so as to take the question distinctly on striking out the two clauses of the section.

The question was taken on striking out the first clause of the section, and negatively 52 to 47.

The question then recurring on striking out the second clause, being precisely the motion of Mr. Masters.

Mr. Dana objected to the clause for a variety of reasons, because it delegated to the President power which belonged to Congress only, by making him judge of what "pledges and precautions" were "suitable"; that it authorized the employment of a private force in a case in which the public force was not to be employed, which is a novelty; it contemplated not actual war but invited individual enterprise; it was therefore a mere menace, going upon the principle that private vessels might be authorized to make reprisals where the public force was not presumed to be employed; it was therefore a measure unworthy of the government, and unknown in the history of nations. The construction of the section too was singular, and he was astonished that such a bill should come from the Senate.—It made no regulations as to what disposition should be made of the property captured by these vessels, whether declared good prize or not, &c. It was a mere vague proposition, and unworthy of the government, as it proposed war by individuals whilst the nation shrunk from the contest. He objected also to the condition on which letters of marque were to be issued—that on one nation's ceasing to wrong her, we should agree to fight another. He objected to it too, because it transferred to the President a legislative power, by making the issuing letters of marque dependant on the events which in the opinion of the President should render the commerce of the United States sufficiently safe &c.

Mr. J. G. Jackson renewed his motion to strike out the whole section except the enacting clause. He acknowledged the justice of the argument of the gentleman from Connecticut; but as a session of Congress would intervene, the objection to the defect in detail would fall to the ground. The amendment which he intended to offer, would remove the remainder of the gentleman's objections.

Senate of the United States.

February 22.

Yas and Nays on the passage of the bill to interdict the commercial intercourse, between the U. S. and G. Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes.

—Messrs. Anderson, Gillet, Gregg, H. Leib, Mathewson, Meritt, Moore, Pope, Robin- son, Smith, of N. Y. Smith of Tiffin, 21.

—Messrs. Bayard, C. Goodrich, Hillhouse, L. King, Reed, Sumter, &c. 12.

February 22. The surveyor's report, with a list of the members and the c...

February 19. The act from the house for imposing additional duties, on any foreign port or place, to a third rate...

Alexandria Daily

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

The President yesterday sent Mr. Short, as secretary to the Emperor of France, the bearer of a letter in the Union. We know whether this is intended to be a communication...

It is rumored at Washington to be the next...

The House of Representatives engaged till after five o'clock, on the bill from the Senate for interdicting commercial intercourse, &c. It passed on the 4th of March. It passed on the whole house with a vote of 52 to 47. It passed on the second clause, being precisely the motion of Mr. Masters. It was a mere vague proposition, and unworthy of the government, as it proposed war by individuals whilst the nation shrunk from the contest. He objected also to the condition on which letters of marque were to be issued—that on one nation's ceasing to wrong her, we should agree to fight another. He objected to it too, because it transferred to the President a legislative power, by making the issuing letters of marque dependant on the events which in the opinion of the President should render the commerce of the United States sufficiently safe &c.

NEW VOI

A letter from J. B. Deane, consul, to a friend.

FATAL, Azores. A phenomenon has been observed in former ages, but no example of late calculated to inspire. On Sunday, one P. M. walking in the house at St. Antonio, the report of heavy cannon was heard, and concluded there was an eruption in the vicinity. Soon after, casting up a mountain of St. George, perceived a dense column of smoke rising to an immense height, and a volcano had burst forth from the island, and when night came...

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TE S.
Feb. 23.
COURSE.

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Messrs. Anderson, Condit, Frank
Galliard, Giles, Gregg, Howland, Kit
Leib, Mathewson, Meigs, Milledge,
Moore, Pope, Robinson, Smith of
Smith of N. Y. Smith of Ten. Thrus
and Tiffin. 21.

Messrs. Bayard, Crawford, Gil
Hillhouse, Lloyd, Parker,
Reed, Sumter, Turner and
White. 12.

February 22.
Resolved, That the surveyor of the public
buildings do cause to be prepared for the
accommodation of the Senate, at the next
session of Congress, the room called the
library room, in the manner stated in the
surveyor's report, with as little expence
may consist with the reasonable comfort
of the members and the convenience of
spectators.

The bill freeing from postage all letters
and packets to THOMAS JEFFERSON was
read a third time and passed. [This bill
has passed the house.]

February 13.
The act from the house of representa
tives for imposing additional duties upon all
goods, wares, and merchandise, imported
from any foreign port or place, passed, with
amendments, to a third reading. Yeas 29;
Nays 9.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

The President yesterday nominated to
the Senate Mr. SHORR, as minister plen
ipotentiary to the Emperor of Russia. Mr.
Shorr was the bearer of dispatches to
France in the Union. We should like to
know whether this is intended as a reward
for the fidelity with which he has made
confidential communications to the emperor
Napoleon.

It is rumored at Washington that Mr.
Gallatin is to be the next Secretary of State.

The House of Representatives was yes
terday engaged till after five o'clock, on the
bill from the Senate for interdicting inter
course between France, Great Britain, and
this country, and raising the embargo on
the 4th of March. It passed the commit
tee of the whole house with but one amend
ment of importance. That was striking out
so much of one of the sections as gives the
power to the president to grant letters of
marque and reprisal. It was then reported
to the house, immediately taken up and the
amendments made in committee of the whole
confirmed by large majorities. Various mo
tions were made to fix the time for raising the
embargo at a more distant day than the 4th of
March, on the ground that the time was too
short between this and the 4th of March, that
it would not be giving an equal chance to the
remote parts of the U. S. In the course of
some observations made by Mr. Troup of
Georgia in favor of a distant day he said that
the Embargo was a wise, prudent and politi
cal measure, intended to preserve our ships,
seamen and property which it had done—
that the ports adjacent to the seat of govern
ment (Alexandria for instance) had experi
enced the great benefits arising from that
measure, at a much earlier day than the
ports in Georgia, and that it would be the
greatest injustice to allow them also the in
disputable advantages which would be deriv
ed from the Embargo's being raised on the
fourth of March. Mr. Randolph in reply,
said he thought it would be no more than
fair that as the citizens of Alexandria and
other adjacent ports, had possessed such im
mense advantages at the time of laying the
embargo, over their more distant brethren,
that they should experience some of the dis
advantages which the gentleman had said
would result from raising it at an early day.

NEW VOLCANO.

A letter from J. B. Dabney, esq. American
consul, to a friend at St. Michael.

FAYAL, Azores, June 25, 1808.
"A phenomenon has occurred here, no fun
usual in former ages, but of which there has
been no example of late years; it was well
calculated to inspire terror, and has been
attended with the destruction of lives and
property. On Sunday the first of May, at
one P. M. walking in the balcony of my
house at St. Antonio, I heard noises like
the report of heavy cannon at a distance,
and concluded there was some sea engage
ment in the vicinity of the island. But
soon after, casting my eyes towards the isl
and of St. George, ten leagues distant, I
perceived a dense column of smoke rising
to an immense height; it was soon judged
that a volcano had burst out, about the cen
tre of the island, and this was rendered cer
tain when night came on, the fire exhibited

an awful appearance. Being desirous of
viewing this wonderful exertion of nature, I
embarked on the third day of May, accom
panied by the British consul, and ten other
gentlemen for St. George; we ran over in
five hours, and arrived at Vellas, the prin
cipal town, at 11 A. M. We found the poor
inhabitants perfectly panic struck, and whol
ly given up to religious ceremonies and de
votion. We learned that the fire of the first
of May had broken out in a ditch, in the
midst of the fertile pastures, 3 leagues SE.
of Vellas, and had immediately formed a
crater, in size about twenty-four acres. In
two days, it had thrown out cinders, or
small pumice stones, that a strong NE. wind
had propelled southerly; and which, inde
pendent of the mass accumulated round the
crater, had covered the earth from one foot
to four feet in depth, half a league in width
and three in length; then passing the chan
nel 5 leagues, had done some injury to the
east point of Pico. The fire of this large
crater had nearly subsided, but in the even
ing preceding our arrival, another small cra
ter had opened, one league north of the
large one, and only two leagues from Vel
las. After taking some refreshment, we
visited the second crater, the sulphureous
smoke of which, driven southerly, render
ed it impracticable to attempt to approach
the large one. When we came within
a mile of the crater, we found the earth
rent in every direction; and as we ap
proached nearer, some of the chasms were
six feet wide. By leaping over some of
these chasms, and making windings to avoid
the large ones, we at length arrived within
two hundred yards of the spot; and saw it
in the middle of a pasture, distinctly at inter
vals, when the thick smoke which swept the
earth lighted up a little. The mouth of it
was only about fifty yards in circumference,
the fire seemed struggling for vent; the
force with which a pale blue flame issued
forth resembled a powerful steam engine,
multiplied an hundred fold; the noise was
deafening; the earth where we stood had a
tremulous motion, the whole island seemed
convulsed, horrid blowings were occasional
ly heard from the bowels of the earth, and
earthquakes were frequent. After remain
ing here about ten minutes, we returned to
town; the inhabitants had mostly quitted
their houses, and remained in the open air,
or under tents. We passed the night
at Vellas, and the next morning went
by water to Ursulina, a small sea-port
town, two leagues south of Vellas, and
viewed that part of the country covered
with the cinders before mentioned, and
which has turned the most valuable vine
yard in the island into a frightful desert.—
On the same day, the 4th of May, we ven
tured to Fayal, and on the 5th, and suc
ceeding days, from twelve to fifteen volca
noes broke out in the fields we have tra
versed on the 3d, from the chasms before
described, and threw out a quantity of lava
which travelled on slowly towards Vellas.
The fire of those small craters subsided, and
the lava ceased running on the 11th of
May; on which day, the large volcano that
had lain dormant for nine days, burst forth
again like a roaring lion, with horrid belch
ings, distinctly heard at twelve leagues
distance, throwing up prodigious large
stones, and an immense quantity of lava,
illuminating at night the whole island.—
This continued with tremendous force un
til the 5th of June, exhibiting the awful,
yet magnificent spectacle of a perfect river
of fire, distinctly seen from Fayal, running
into the sea. On that day, the 5th we ex
perienced that its force began to fail; and
in a few days after it ceased entirely. The
distance of the crater from the sea is about
four miles, and its elevation about three
thousand five hundred feet. The lava inun
dated and swept away the town of Ursulina
and country houses and cottages adjacent,
as well as the farm houses, throughout its
course. It, as usual, gave timely notice of
its approach, and most of the inhabitants
fled; some few however remaining in the
vicinity of it too long, endeavoring to save
their furniture and effects, and were scalded
by fashes of steam, which, without injuring
their clothes, took off not only their skin,
but their flesh. About sixty persons were
thus miserably scalded, some of whom died
on the spot, or in a few days after. Num
bers of cattle shared the same fate. The
judge and principal inhabitants left the isl
and very early. The consternation and
anxiety were for some days so great among
the people, that even their domestic con
cerns were abandoned; and amidst plenty,
they were in danger of starving. Supplies
of ready baked bread were sent from hence
to their relief, and large boats were sent to
bring away the inhabitants, who had just
lost their dwellings. In short the island,
heretofore rich in cattle, corn and wine, is
nearly ruined, and a scene of greater deso
lation and distress has seldom been witness
ed in any country."

PRIDE—By Peter Pindar.

Be deaf, O man, to the insinuation of
pride. It is the poisonous weed of the heart
that suethers not a flower of beauty or frag
rance to bloom near it.
Boast not of the antiquity of thy line; for
to thy mortification, be it known, that the fu
nity of the Ape was created before thee.
WHAT can the wisest boast? Alas, how
little!
Then PRIDE, be sparing of the saucy spittle;
Nay, do not squirt it in the humblest face:
The Wheel of FORTUNE is forever turn
ing:
JOY's birth-day suit may soon be changed to
mourning—
NIMRODS become the victims of the
chase.
Yes, PRIDE, I hate thee—canker of our na
ture!
Why look contemptuously on a fellow crea
ture,
Because it is a monkey or a pig?
They too have qualities, or I'm mistaken:
What man excels a hog in making bacon?
What mortals, like a monkey, dance a jig?
What man from bough to bough like JACKO
springs,
Ingenuous rogue! who twists his tail and
springs!
Dare we despise, because they cannot preach,
Forsooth, ungifted with the powers of speech?
That were a joke indeed to make a song:
Ah me! what numbers of the human race
Most fortunately had escaped disgrace,
Had HEAV'N forgot to give their mouths
a tongue!
In vain I preach—PRIDE laughs at all I say,
Resolv'd, the fool, to keep her diabolical way!
MR. SNOWDEN,
THE communication in your paper
of yesterday, purporting to be the declara
tion of a young man belonging to the *****
***** is a false and malicious fabrica
tion, and the young man alluded to is ready
to contradict the communication at any
time when called on.
JAMES M'GUIRE,
Capt of the Rifle Company.
February 24, 1809.
Fresh Garden-Seed for Sale.
The subscriber has a large assortment of Gar
den-Seed of the following kind, viz.
Cabbage—Early York, early
Dwarf, late Battersee, yellow Surry, green
ditto.
PEAS—Early Charlton, Marrowfat green
Rondeval, Spanish Dwarf Marrowfat.
Beans—Early Dwarf, assorted, Windsor
Beans, Luna ditto.
RADISH—The scarlet, or salmon, short
top, turnip-rooted Radish.
Celery, Endive, Spinnae, Parsley, Cresses, Pep
per-Grass, Red Beet, Parsnip, Carrot, Cu
cumber, Early, Long-green; Onion, White
and Red, Lettice, Early Silesia, Royal Cab
bage, Ice ditto, Squash, Sassaify—and a va
riety of grafted Fruit Trees, and ornamental
Shrubs, Flowering Roots, Greenhouse Plants,
&c.—Apply at his Nursery, lower end of
Pitt-street, Alexandria.
Peter Billy.
February 25 1809
IN COMMON COUNCIL.
FEBRUARY 11, 1809.
ORDERED,
That the following persons be appointed
Commissioners for superintending the elec
tions to be held in the different wards of the
town on Tuesday the 7th of March next, for
the purpose of electing members of the Com
mon Council for the ensuing year, viz.
For the first Ward.
Samuel Harper, John Muncaster, John
Hunter.
For the second Ward.
Matthew Sax Smith, Andrew Flemming,
Robert Anderson.
For the third Ward.
Abraham Faw, William Newton, Andrew
Scolfield.
For the fourth Ward.
John Stewart, James Lawrason, Ferdinand
Marsteller.
The election for the first ward to be held at
Mr. John Lomax's tavern, on Prince street—
for the second ward at the council chamber—
for the third ward at Mr. Hodgkin's tavern—
and for the fourth ward at Mr. Edward Jacob's,
corner of St. A saph and Duke streets.
Jas. M. M'Rea, c. c.
January 18 1809
JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,
[Price 25 Cents.]
THE HONEST POLITICIAN.
In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the
President of the United States—to which is
added a publication under the signature of
VINDEX.
January 19.

Metallic Pen Manufactory.

P. WILLIAMSON'S
Celebrated Elastic Three Sili Metallic
PEN,
WHICH has been pronounced, by many
of the most eminent penmen, to be far super
rior to any metallic Pen that has ever been
made heretofore, either in Europe or Ame
rica. It is well known, that all the pens upon
the former principle have been wanting in that
pliability which is so necessary in order to
write with smoothness and rapidity, which in
this is happily effected by the two additional
side slits. To be had of Samuel Jeffers (a
gent for the proprietor) No. 212, Market
street, nearly opp-site the Indian Queen ta
vern, by the gross or single one, the
Particular large hand Pens.
Do. fine do. do.
N. B. Old cases renewed with new Pens.
Copy of a note, and extract of a letter from the
President.
WASHINGTON, 26th Jan. 1808.
"Th: Jefferson presents his compliments
to P. Williamson, and his thanks for the ve
ry fine steel Pen he has been so kind as to
send him. It is certainly superior to any me
tallic pen he has ever seen, and will save a
great deal of trouble and time employed in
mending the quill pen."
"Washington, 22d March, 1808.
"The four Callendar Pens arrived safely.
I find them to answer perfectly and now in
deed use no other kind."
St. Mary's College,
BALTIMORE, Jan. 1, 1808.
Mr. P. Williamson,
Sir,
I cheerfully comply with your request to
state my opinion of your Patent Steel Pens. I
have always considered them as eminently en
titled to public attention and encouragement.
The objections which are generally urged
against metal pens, do not apply to yours,
which are constru ted with such peculiar flex
ibility and elasticity, that they may be applied
to all the purposes of the common quill I have
employed one of them generally, for upwards
of a year, and do not find it impaired by use.
They are particularly calculated for mer
chants in journalizing and posting accounts,
as they possess the advantage of giving an u
niform appearance to their books. To gen
tleman of the bar, and others, who are obli
ged to take notes suddenly, they are not less
serviceable as they may be made hard or soft,
according to the peculiarity or whim of the
writer's hand; and being kept clean, they
may be used for many years. The economy
and other advantages of your invention, ap
pear to be so evident, that I need not dilate
further on the subject.
With the hope that your ingenuity may be
as profitable to yourself as it is serviceable to
the public,
I remain sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS G. FOSTER.
Take Notice.
Stationers and others may be supplied by
forwarding their orders to SAMUEL JEF
FRIS Bookseller, agent for the proprietor,
in Baltimore, at the following prices, for cash
only.
Single one \$1
By the doz 9
By the gross or half gross, a further
discount of 10 per cent
Feb. 20 —(25.) law4t
The Gentleman who took
a COAT from Mr. Caon's bar,
with the owner's name marked
in the sleeves, is requested im
mediately to return it.
February 24. 3t
C. BENNETT.
King-street, next door to Mr. Gordon's Ta
vern,
Offers for sale for Cash, or approved Paper
at sixty days—
Fresh Clover-Seed, first qua
lity; English, Herring and Smad Twine
two cases Wool Hats; one case gentlemen's
London Hats; Imperial Tea, first quality.
ALSO,
Red Seal Leather, of the first quality, and
a few barrels of double-distilled Whiskey, 4
years old.
February 7. dlw2aw2w
TO BE LET,
A comfortable Brick Dwel ing-House, on
King and Henry street, with five rooms, be
sides, cellar, Kitchen, and stabling on good
terms.
Jona. & M. Scholfield.
February 3. co
Printing in its various branches
execute with accuracy and dispatch,
at this office.

District of Columbia, to wit:

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA,
November Term, 1808.

James Patton, Complainant:

vs.
Murdock, Youille, Wardrop,
& Company and John Hop-
kins, defendants.

The defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court upon affidavit, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. are not inhabitants of this district: On motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant John Hopkins, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants, Murdock, Youille, Wardrop & Co. until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy.

Test.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

January 25. law2m.

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:
November Term, 1808.

Leslie Stewart, Thos. Montgomery & John Somerville, trading under the firm of Stewart, Montgomery and Company, complainants,

vs.
William S. Gant and Philip G. Marsteller,

defendants.

The defendant, Wm. S. Gant, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William S. Gant is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant William S. Gant do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant, Philip G. Marsteller, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, William S. Gant, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25 law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:
November Term, 1808.

John Stidel, Thomas Stidel and Ranald M'Kinzie, complainants,

vs.
William Lees and Oliver P. Finlay,

defendants.

The defendant, William Lees, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant William Lees, is not an inhabitant of this district: on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Wm. Lees, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Oliver P. Finlay, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant William Lees, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

A Schoolmaster Wanted,

VONE who can come well recommended to the Falls' Church neighborhood, Fairfax c'ty Virginia, ten miles from Alexandria, capable of teaching the English Language correctly, with Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. will meet with an eligible situation.

Feb. 7.

law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:
November Term, 1808.

Joseph Riddle, complainant,

vs.
Tristram Butler & Job Palmer, defendants.

The defendant Tristram Butler not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Tristram Butler is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Tristram Butler, do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Job Palmer, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Tristram Butler, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:
November Term, 1808.

Camillus Griffith, complainant,

vs.
Hannah Griffith, Lewellin Calwell Griffith, Eliza Thompson, Sarah Winslow Griffith and Calvin Griffith, children of David Griffith, deceased; and Eliza Griffith, widow, & Eliza Griffith, Emily Griffith Frederick Lewellin Griffith, and Lucy Griffith, children of David Griffith, junior, deceased.

The said defendants, Emily Griffith, Frederick Griffith, Lucy Griffith, Elizabeth Griffith, Lewellin Griffith, Elizabeth Thompson, and Calvin Griffith, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the rules of this court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:
November Term, 1808.

John Hartney, complainant,

vs.
William Hamby, John Mawson, George Robinson, John Paton and Richard Veitch, defendants.

The defendants John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants, John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants, William Hamby and Richard Veitch, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendants, John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published, for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy, Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m.

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price Three Hundred Dollars.

Apply to the Printer.

February 2.

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,

Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria, IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the second turnpike gate, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court House—and flatters himself his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

January 10.

2aw

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's Shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich Land. From several years experience I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a Blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad Creek.

Dec. 9—15.

law

N. B. If I do not rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a young man with a family.

House and Lot for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A House and Lot on Prince-street, between Water and Fairfax-streets. It is a framed House—the LOT is 38 feet 10 inches by 114 feet to a 10 feet alley—it is in fine condition.—It is a good stand for business, having been occupied as a hardware store a number of years.—Apply to

Peter Saunders.

ALSO,

Three shares Alexandria Bank Stock.—

Apply as above.

February 18.

co7t

TO HIRE,

Three Negro Men,

ALL of them between the ages of 20 and 30 years. Two of them are good cooks and house servants. One of the two is a carpenter also, and the other has been accustomed to drive a carriage, and attending to horses. The last has worked upon a plantation and is well acquainted with his business.

Enquire of the Printer.

February 20.

co3t.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from John Lawrence to James Russell, deceased, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money due to Joseph Riddle, will be exposed to sale for cash, on the premises, on MONDAY the 6th of March—

A Lot of Ground, lying on the west side of Fairfax-street, and south of Franklin-street, fronting on Fairfax-street 40 feet, and running back 123 feet 5 inches.—The said Lot is subject to the annual ground rent of forty dollars.—and on it are two good Frame Dwelling Houses.

James H. Hooe,

AND

T. Brashears,

Executors of James Russell, deceased

February 9.

co3t

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, February Term, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the executrix of George Washington Craik, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for four weeks in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Test.

ALEXANDER MOORE, Reg.

THIS is to give notice That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of George Washington Craik, late of the county aforesaid, deceased,—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next: or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1809.

Maria D. Craik, Ex'rx.

February 10

co4w

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at a house on Washington-street, opposite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. Also, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2.

co

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA.

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels of Muscovado Sugar
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, standard
BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
5 casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Cloe.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Tea, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters—many of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon Brandy, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern

Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey,

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Raisins,

Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Striped

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia,

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds,

Curries, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone,

Chalk, British and Brandenburgh Gunpowder,

Spanish Segars, Cavendish's Small Twist

Chewing Tobacco, Liqueur, Garret's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords,

String Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

PROPOSALS

OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English.—2. English & French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
1. A treatise on the English particles.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Beau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

1. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binnex and Renaldson. This type, although small, is of its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.
11. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. The gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

VOL IX.]

Sales at Vend

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WILL BE SO

the Vendue Store, co

Water street

Variety of Dry Goods

Particulars of which will

be bills of the day—Al

which are on limitation

which are established, can

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October 5.

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A NOVEL

By Mrs Plunkett—late

January 6.

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20 boxes fresh MUST

20 Philadelphia

and 3d quality.

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of good WINES, LIQU

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December 21.

John Gard

Has for sale, at his Wa